

The Ottawa Free Trader.

THE WEEKLY EDITION.

Ottawa, Illinois, March 22, 1890.

THE NEWS.

SATURDAY.

The Mississippi floods appeared yesterday to be receding. On Thursday night a considerable portion of the city of New Orleans was flooded, but yesterday the streets were clear again, the gauge showing a fall. Notwithstanding a bad break in the levee 65 miles above the city, no further danger is apprehended by the city. Further up the river, however, the water is still rising slowly, and the country from the Arkansas river to Vicksburg, some 200 miles, is still in great danger of inundation, as the levee is considered unsafe. At Cairo the water is falling.

At the inquest into the death of John Berry, of this city, who was killed in the Rock Island collision at Blue Island Tuesday night, the coroner's jury at Chicago, yesterday, returned a verdict censuring the railroad company, Engineer Peaslee, and the flagman.

The situation at the Ironwood, Mich., mines is growing worse. Two-thirds of the men are out, and those remaining at work have been threatened with violence. They are under the protection of a strong force of special police.

The Cherokee boomers, to the number of over 600 families, purpose to move on to the Cherokee strip on Sunday in spite of the military.

The signal service predicts light snow and colder weather in this region, with the possibility of a full-fledged cold wave.

The Miners' Federation of England, has resolved to order a strike of miners throughout the entire country.

The French ministry has resigned. Either M. de Freycinet or M. Flouquet will form a new one.

SUNDAY.

Yesterday was fruitful of accidents. A landslide occurred at 3 o'clock in the morning on Warren's Hill, Troy, N. Y., which demolished two residences, killing two women and an 11-year-old girl. Three other persons were injured. At Glens Falls, N. Y., the old Quaker bridge, upon which several men were at work, collapsed and fell into the Hudson. Two men were drowned and others are missing. Two workmen were killed and several others fatally injured by a boiler explosion in a colliery near Carbondale, Pa. Henry Purdy and his wife and daughter were killed by a train while trying to drive over the Michigan Central tracks at Jackson, Mich. Two children were burned alive at a fire in the Quebec provinces.

The Court of Common Pleas No. 4 yesterday morning rendered its decision in the base-ball suit of the Philadelphia National League club against William Hallman. The court refuses to grant the injunction asked for to restrain Hallman from playing with the Philadelphia Players' League club and sustains the Players' League club in a demurrer to the National League club's bill. Hallman played with the Philadelphia National League club last season, and the latter in its bill claimed that under the "reserve rule" the club held an option on his services for the season of 1890.

The French garrison at Kotonan, in Dahomey, is surrounded by 30,000 Dahoman troops, and the situation of the Frenchmen is perilous. Reinforcements are being called for.

An attempt was made to wreck a Lake Shore train near Youngstown, O., by spiking a switch, but a slow freight ran into it ahead of the passenger and saved the latter.

President Harrison yesterday issued a proclamation ordering all settlers off the Cherokee strip, which is not yet open to settlement.

The water in the river at Cairo continued to recede yesterday.

TUESDAY.

A general strike of workmen in England. Over 100,000 men are out, and this number is constantly being increased. The strike of coal miners in Brunswick, Germany, has ended, the employers conceding the men a small advance in their wages. They have, however, dismissed one hundred Poles, who were the ring leaders in the strike. On Sunday Herr Schroeder (delegate of the miners to the International miners' conference at Brussels), in an address to the miners said that if matters could not be arranged peacefully the miners would seek to establish a universal brotherhood and inaugurate an international strike, in order to show the world the poverty-stricken condition which would prevail without coal. Herr Schroeder's speech finally became so violent that the police dissolved the meeting.

The Hon. John Young Scammon, who, since 1835, has been a prominent and influential citizen of Chicago, died at his home in that city yesterday morning. He was nearly 78 years of age. He was largely instrumental in the building of the Michigan Central road into Chicago and the Chicago & Galena (Northwestern) west, thus giving the city the first of its marvelous network of railroads, which have largely made the city what it now is, and probably the greatest railway center in the world.

The Cherokee boomers, warned by the President's proclamation, are returning from the strip, which they entered in defiance of law.

The house committee has decided to fix the date for the opening of the world's fair for April 21, 1892, and of Chicago Oct. 30, 1892.

WEDNESDAY.

Judge Bennett, of the Rock county, Wis., Circuit Court, some time ago decided that the reading of the Bible in the public schools was sectarian and consequently unconstitutional, and yesterday the Supreme Court of the state, in an opinion, sustain Judge Bennett, holding that merely reading the Bible in schools is instruction within the limits of the Constitution and, consequently unconstitutional.

that part of the Bible which implied a belief in a Divine being was not sectarian, but that part teaching of the divinity of Jesus Christ, the Trinity and Sacrament was not universally believed and consequently sectarian.

Senator Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported yesterday a substitute for his anti-trust bill, which provides that trusts or combinations between two or more citizens or corporations, made with a view to prevent competition in the importation, transportation or sale of articles of commerce, are declared to be against public policy, unlawful and void. And the Circuit Court of the United States shall have original jurisdiction of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity arising under this section.

The resignation of Bismarck, as Chancellor of the German Empire, was accepted by the Emperor yesterday. His successor has not yet been named, but it is rumored that General von Caprivi will be the man. The German government, without Bismarck is something like Hamlet without Hamlet eliminated; and the future of the empire without the strong arm and master mind of the "Iron Chancellor," whose brain united Germany, will be an interesting field of observation in the future.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the dry goods house of Pardee, Mills & Co., Peoria, was burned. The day had been a "grand opening" day, and the store had been crowded with visitors till far into the night. Loss, \$125,000 to \$150,000; insurance, \$100,000. This is the third fire in the same building within 10 months.

The bill reducing the legal rate of interest in Iowa from ten to eight percent, has passed both houses.

The World's Fair bill has been reported to the House.

THE G. A. R. AT QUINCY.

The work of the recent meeting of the Illinois State Encampment of the G. A. R. at Quincy stands in striking and honorable contrast with that of the recent Indiana encampment as well as that of the National encampment at Milwaukee last summer. The two latter seemed to have no other in view than to bring the order into derision and contempt. They were boundless in their raid upon the national treasury, demanding not only the immediate passage of service and dependent pension bills, but arrearages of pensions to the amount of over \$400,000,000 and increased pensions that would swell the yearly outlay of the government for pensions alone to \$700,000,000; and having formulated all these preposterous demands, proceeded, with all the impudence and arrogance of the old Roman Partisan Guards, to denounce political death and destruction to all U. S. senators and congressmen, or candidates for such positions, or any other offices, if they dared to stand in the way of their greed.

The Illinois Encampment at Quincy indulged in no such hogwashness—put on no such lordly airs. Its resolutions are moderation and propriety itself, and must go far to redeem the order from the popular dislike and contempt into which the hummer and bounty-jumper element was rapidly immersing it. The resolutions of the Quincy meeting may be briefly summarized:

Opposition to a service pension bill until disabled comrades and dependents of deceased soldiers can be provided for.

Opposition to the proposal to pay \$2 a day to soldiers for the time they were in rebel prisons.

Opposition to the proposition to ask the general government to pay the expenses of the soldiers' homes in the states, for the reason that the government already pays \$100 a year for each inmate of such homes. So much for raids on the public treasury.

Another resolution was voted down to ask an appropriation of the legislature of Illinois to erect a monument to Gov. Yates, the meeting holding that provision should first be made for living comrades, and monuments might be erected by subscription.

A resolution was adopted in favor of the recognition of posts of colored veterans in the South as members of the G. A. R. and condemning action in certain quarters of the South against such recognition.

Col. Distin, of Quincy, was elected commander for the ensuing year, with J. F. Harrol, of Aurora, as senior vice department commander.

Delegates were appointed to the Twenty-fourth Annual National Encampment, Archibald Means, of Peru, being the choice for this district, with J. T. Murdock, of Streator, as alternate.

The encampment decided to hold its next annual meeting at Peoria.

The defeat of Mrs. Reedy for matron is, in a way, unfortunate. She has shown, in the years she has been in the asylum, exceptional ability for that kind of responsibility, and it is a truth that every one will admit that a successful matron of an insane asylum is not a person that is found every day. The perfect self-control and endless patience that are necessary in such an official are rare qualities, and Mrs. Reedy seems to have them to a degree. Of Mr. and P. A. Butterfield we know nothing in this capacity. They are untried. But they are known to be excellent people, and it is not to be supposed they will be found lacking in qualifications, nor should they be hampered, on assuming this trust, by the pressure of any outside feeling that they are not

perfectly qualified to take the positions to which they have been elected, and it is with no feelings of this kind that the FREE TRADER expresses regret that Mrs. Reedy has been removed.

ONLY USE FOR THE NEGRO.

During a pretty sharp spat between Eustis, Hoar, Sherman and Butler, in the U. S. senate, on Thursday, the confession was extorted from Senator Sherman that suffrage was not conferred upon the negro because he was fit for it or as a matter of right, but only for political reasons; and it was on the same ground measures by this congress would be justified to enforce the legal rights of the negroes at the South.

Senator Butler, in reply, warned the senator from Ohio that whenever he attempted to carry out his threat of another crusade upon the South through supervisors and United States marshals, for the purpose of dominating elections there, he would have a fire in his rear from the men who had carried their money and their industry into the South. These men would be found side by side, shoulder to shoulder, through evil report and good report, in preserving in those Southern states the same character of government that existed there to-day. That was because they understood and knew that it was through the power and influence of just such governments that their investments in the South could be preserved. The senator would find, whenever he attempted to re-establish in the South those reconstruction governments, which had left in their train the black mark of spoliation, of disgrace, and of humiliation, and which would always be a reproach to the history of this country, a protest in his own state and in his own country, that would cause him to hesitate before he carried it out to its fullest extent. He (Mr. Butler) would not exchange one hour of good order in the South for all the political power that negro suffrage had given to the South. If he had the power to-morrow he would transfer every atom of that political power to the North and wish the North God speed in the solution and management of it. He appealed to senators and he appealed to the people of the North to believe Southern men when they said that they were far more interested in an orderly, humane, honest, settlement of the race question than the people of the North could possibly be.

The senate then adjourned.

INSANITY.

Careful researches by Noel Humphreys and Dr. Hack Tuke have found that there is no actual increase of insanity in Great Britain. In this country, however, there is no question as to an increased ratio, though it is largely recruited from the foreign element. Among natives, the statistics show that the farming class show the largest percentage, "and no wonder," says the Chicago Herald, "the trials and the life of the American farmer are such as to drive any one into a madhouse. There is every reason why the class that has to bear the burden of taxation, that is getting deeper and deeper into debt each year, that has to raise small mortgages by putting on larger ones, that has to sell crops at cost or less than cost price, should fill the asylums for the insane. The person that has to starve his family in order to have corn enough to burn, and that looks upon the return of spring as the time when the holder of his mortgage can get at him and turn him out of doors, is a strong candidate for an insane asylum. The honest laborer, with a family to support, turned out of his position by a duty free imported pauper in order that his employ may have enough surplus to endow libraries, has been started on the road to the insane asylum; as have been his starved children, brutalized by hunger and poverty.

"The Republicans in Congress have refused to take any figures in this census year as to the actual condition of the farmers, knowing that the publication of the truth will be the death-knell of the heinous wrong of protection. But this year's census should give complete and accurate returns as to the insane, so that we may know where the trouble is and remedy it."

THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE.

Simultaneously with the opening of the Emperor Williams' international labor conference at Berlin, to which England has sent representatives, comes the announcement of the opening of one of the greatest mining strikes on record in England. The coincidence indicates at least that the English mine laborer has no faith in the outcome of the international confab and does not care enough about it to wait for the conclusion of its deliberations. There are at least a quarter of a million of mines involved in the strike and they claim to have money enough ahead to be able to remain idle a month. Meantime a stoppage of the supply of coal for a week will cause a most serious derangement of industries and shut down scores of factories. In addition to the pressure this alone will bring upon the mine owners, many of the larger factories cannot afford to shut down at any cost, and as Belgium and Germany

can supply them with all the coal they need at no ruinous advance on the cost of the home article, this will be such an additional pressure, that the miners rely upon it with full confidence to prove irresistible to the owners.

Meantime, as to the Emperor Williams' labor conference, M. Jules Simon, the eminent French statesman, who is in attendance upon it as one of the delegates from France, says the entire scheme is prompted by a desire to check the rising tide of socialism and popular dissatisfaction which threatens the stability of the empire, but that it will be ineffectual. He thinks that it will be impossible to satisfy the Socialists and that one concession will lead to a demand for another, until the avalanche the Emperor has set in motion will overwhelm him. He remarks further that the struggle is on between the masses and the classes, the many and the few, luxury and starvation, the people who toil in misery and those who keep them toiling. "I shall not see the day," he continues, "and you may not see it, but the day is coming when the autocratic powers of Europe will be forced to unite against a united Socialistic army and be forced to stand or fall together."

The miners of England, whose situation, as shown by the Chicago Herald letter of Mr. Postgate a week ago, is at least in a considerable portion of its mining regions, fairly comfortable, by achieving for the rest of the Island a like or even better condition, will probably do much to avert from England the desperate and deadly struggle which M. Simon sees looming up for the rest of Europe. England is to-day more a nation of plutocrats than aristocrats, and the masses can always rely upon success from raids on vested interests rather than on vested privileges. It is from money bags and not titles that the welfare of the masses must be extorted, and in no country in the world is such a conflict more likely to end in a successful solution with so little bloodshed as in England.

A Russian savant, Count Zouroboff, has just been tried and acquitted on a charge of cruelty to children for making the following strange experiment: He bought four 3-year-old children of poor parents, confined them in separate large, comfortable rooms, teaching them nothing, but supplying them plentifully with wholesome food, no clothing, and with a deaf and dumb old woman to wait upon them. The object was to see what were the instincts of the natural human animal. The result was, they developed into veritable wild beasts, unable to talk, with no notion of decency, howling and snarling, and tearing their food like wolves. He has now placed them in different families and is trying to educate them back to humanity.

The passage by the house at Washington of the Oklahoma bill declaring the Cherokee slip public land, although the bill has yet to pass the senate and be approved by the president, has already started a rush for these lands almost equal to the rush a year ago. Hundreds of people are already in the strip staking out claims, and whatever may be the law against such procedure, there is no doubt every such claim will be defended to the death. By the way, talking of the negroes seizing Oklahoma, there are hardly any among these boomers, and within a month after the strip is legally opened nine-tenths of its acres, as well as of the rest of Oklahoma, will be in possession of the whites. Do the negroes expect to oust them?

The farmer "must have cheap woolen cloth," shouts the "tariff reformer," when he puts in his sympathy for the farmer. Woolen cloth and woolen clothing were never as cheap as they are now.—Chicago Journal.

And you know that all the "cheap" woolen clothing of this country is made of shoddy. Rags no longer go to the paper mill, but are ground into shoddy to be converted into cheap "woolen" cloth. An honest woolen cloth suit can always be bought for half the money anywhere on the other side of the Canada line for half the money required on this side, and every honest Chicago dealer knows it. A \$50 suit of honest broadcloth is no better to-day than it was ten years ago.

Two more centenarians gone. Old Gabriel, a mission Indian, died on the 16th inst., at Salinas, Monterey county, California, at the age of 151 years. The record of his birth is carefully kept in the Mission at Monterey.—Ezekiel Sullivan, a veteran of the war of 1812, died on the same day at Seymour, Ind., age 100 years.—Mrs. Anastasia Parsells celebrated her 104th birthday in New York yesterday. She was a native of Manhattan Island and has always lived there.

The Government Printing Office is now engaged in filling one of the largest orders in its history. This is for 18,000,000 blanks for the use of the 40,000 enumerators of the eleventh census, who will begin work in May. It will take 15,000 reams of paper, and twenty presses will have to be worked twenty-two hours each day for six weeks before the order will have been completed.

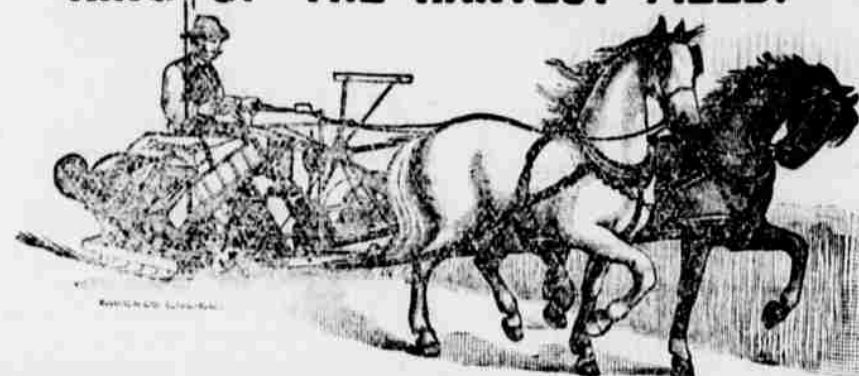
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